

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

The Contest for the Possession of San Luis Potosi.

ROCHA VICTORIOUS.

A United States Camp Fired Into by the Revolutionists.

Ultimatum of the American Commander.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Herald correspondent at Matamoros has forwarded us the following special despatch:—

MATAMOROS, Mexico, March 13, 1872. Via BROWNVILLE, Texas, March 13, 1872.

A despatch from the HERALD correspondent at Monterey, dated 3d inst., states that according to the news from San Luis Potosi up to February 26, the revolutionary General Naranjo was at Espritu Santo, on the road to the city of Zacatecas, while his colleague, General Pedro Martinez, was besieging San Luis Potosi with 3,500 men.

ROCHA'S STRATEGY.

The revolutionary Generals Trevino and Donato Guerra, with 6,000 men, had marched towards Guanajuato to meet General Rocha, who was advancing with 7,000 government troops. The latter, learning Trevino's approach, and fearing that another force from General Diaz's army was marching against him from a different direction, retreated to San Miguel; the revolutionists have defeated the Juarist commander Antillon, Governor of the State of Guanajuato, capturing a portion of his forces, while the balance under the leadership of Leon retreated towards the City of Mexico.

The HERALD Monterey correspondent in the same despatch announces his departure for San Luis Potosi.

ROCHA'S VICTORY.

Later news from Camargo states that General Rocha, at the head of the government troops, afterwards advanced toward San Luis Potosi, compelling the revolutionists under Trevino to retreat. The revolutionary leaders are reticent about this defeat, but admit to have sustained temporary reverses.

PIRING INTO THE AMERICAN CAMP.

A difficulty has occurred at Piedras Negras between Colonel Bliss, the United States commander, and Governor Falcon, of Coahuila, commanding the revolutionists.

The trouble arose in the following manner:—The revolutionists were bombarding the town occupied by the Juarist troops, under Colonel Winkler. Several shots fired by the former at the Juaristas passed across the river into the United States camp, causing some damage and endangering the lives of the American soldiers. Colonel Bliss thereupon remonstrated, demanding that no more shots should be fired on the American side, or he (Colonel Bliss) would cross over to Mexico and intervene by force of arms.

The revolutionists denied the charge, and accused Colonel Winkler of having fired the shots into the United States camp for the purpose of causing a quarrel between the revolutionists and the Americans.

Arrival of a British Ship in a Disabled Condition.

The HERALD correspondent at St. Thomas has forwarded us the following special despatch by the West Indies cable, now in operation:—

St. Thomas, March 13, 1872. The British ship Sharon, Captain Wilson, cleared from New York for Liverpool on February 13, arrived here to-day in a disabled condition, having been dismasted during a heavy gale.

ITALY.

A Royal Army Review in Prospect—Military Reorganization and Art Development.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Rome, March 13, 1872. His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel will review the Italian troops stationed in and around Rome some time during the present month. The review will take place in the presence of the King and Queen of Denmark and General Motte, who will be to Rome at the time.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has approved the bill for the reorganization of the army.

ART UNION IN AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government have decided to sanction a Treasury appropriation of 700,000 lire to meet the expenses of the Italian Department in the Vienna Exposition of Industry and Art.

THE TELEGRAPH IN CUBA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Havana, March 13, 1872. The telegraph line from Havana to Santiago de Cuba was finished yesterday. The line will be opened to private business in a few days.

ENGLAND.

National Opinion of the American Revolution in Erie Direction.

Restoration of Confidence in Transatlantic Railroad Enterprise—Orton "Tichborne" Still in Prison—Troubles of the "Types"—The Crown in India—Launch of a Formidable War Vessel.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Despatches from New York reporting the change in the direction of the Erie Railroad Company and the depositing of Jay Gould from the presidency have been received in this city.

The London Times of this morning in an article on the subject says "the election of the new Board of Directors and the elevation of General Dix to the presidency of the company will restore confidence in American enterprise, and consequently result in an increase of the resources of the country."

ORTON "TICHBORNE" IN HIS CRIMINAL POSITION.

Arthur Orton, or "Mr. Tichborne," the claimant to the Tichborne estate during the recent trial before the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who has been held in prison under the warrant of the Court since the day on which the jury rendered the adverse decision in his case, entertains hope of securing the required bail—£50,000—to effect his release.

It is reported that the prisoner, if bailed, will be rearrested immediately on a charge of forgery. Mr. Montague Williams is to conduct the prosecution against him under the present commitment charging him with perjury.

The latest news from Newgate this evening states that only £3,750 of the amount required to bail the Tichborne claimant has thus far been found, but "the prisoner expects to secure the full amount. He is certain to be rearrested on a dozen charges if released."

ORTON "WANTED" IN AUSTRALIA.

In the trial of Orton on the charge of perjury a large number of witnesses are expected to be brought forward by the prosecution to show that the claimant of the Tichborne estates is Arthur Orton.

It is reported that detectives have arrived from Australia with a warrant for the arrest of Orton on a charge of murder.

THE PRINTERS' UNION AND THE PRESS PROPRIETORS.

The proprietors of the newspaper and job printing offices in London are endeavoring to break up the various Typographical Unions in the city, and a strike of the compositors in consequence of this movement is imminent.

TRIBUTE TO TALENT.

Queen Victoria has approved the grant of a pension to the widow of Mark Lemon.

A WAR SHIP ON A REEF.

The British screw frigate Aurora, thirty-five guns, while leaving Plymouth Sound to-day for Gibraltar, struck on Nicholas Reef. Tugs are at work trying to pull her off, and with prospects of success, as the tide is rising.

THE RULER OF BRITISH INDIA.

The Right Hon. Thomas George Baring (Lord Northbrook), who has been commissioned to succeed the late Earl of Mayo as Viceroy of India, will sail from England for Bombay on the 25th inst.

A POLITICAL-POLEMIC AT REST.

Murphy, the well-known anti-popery lecturer is dead. It is believed his death was caused by injuries received at the hands of a mob while he was delivering a lecture some time since at Whitehaven.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE TRIAL—A "LADY IN THE CASE" AND A SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE.

Some time past an examination was had into certain charges made against the wife of the Queen's Advocate General, Sir Travers Twiss, by Solicitor Chaffers, a well-known English attorney. This resulted in a suit against Mr. Chaffers for libel on Lady Twiss. The hearing of the case commenced last week.

The principal witness was Lady Twiss herself, who was subjected to a severe cross-examination, which lasted several days, with regard to immoral conduct previous to her marriage.

This week the case was brought to a sudden close by the unexpected disappearance of the lady, much to the astonishment of her friends, who felt confident of her innocence.

LAUNCH OF A FORMIDABLE IRON-CLAD.

The new iron-clad ram Rupert was launched yesterday from the government dock yard at Chatham.

FRANCE.

Penal Legislation Against the International Society by Parliament.

Reduction of the Army and Treasury Economy—President Thiers' Commercial Policy—Political Progress of a Radical Reformer—The Payments to Prussia.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paris, March 13, 1872. During the session of the Legislative Assembly at Versailles to-day Minister Dufaure made a powerful speech in support of the bill for penalties against the International Society, which he declared "was a standing menace to European society."

M. Jules Favre opposed the bill. At the close of the debate the first clause, making it a criminal offence to belong to the society, was adopted by a vote of 301 to 104.

THIERS' TREASURY POLICY.

At a sitting of the Budget Committee of the Assembly to-day President Thiers consented to reduce the army contingent from 460,000 to 400,000 men, thereby saving ten millions of francs to the country.

A VICTORY FOR PLAN OF EQUIVALENT.

His Excellency the President urged upon the members of the committee, at the same time, the adoption of the tax on raw materials used in manufacture.

THE PAYMENTS TO PRUSSIA.

The reports which have just been circulated from Versailles to the effect that the French government was negotiating with the German Cabinet for an anticipatory payment of the war indemnity were without foundation in fact. No negotiations for anticipating the payment have been commenced between the countries.

A TOUR FOR RADICAL AGITATION.

M. Gambetta will shortly start on a political tour through France, and will deliver addresses at all the principal cities.

SWITZERLAND.

The Revised Constitution To Be Submitted to the People—Resolutions of the Charter Towards Religious Corporations.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Bern, March 13, 1872. The Federal Council has appointed the 12th of May as the day for the people to vote on the ratification of the revised constitution, which has been adopted by the National and State Councils.

WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Mail Subsidy Sensation in the House.

Curious Fusions in Support and Opposition.

England Wants a Shipping Treaty.

THE ROBESON INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1872. Exciting Debate in the House on the Pacific Mail Subsidy—Lions and Lambs Lying Down Together.

The greater part of the day was spent by the House in the discussion of the Pacific Mail Steamship Subsidy bill, and so far as the interest manifested is concerned it was the field day of the session. There was an unusual display of rhetoric and high-sounding phrases, and the novel spectacle of an earnest debate, involving a subsidy of \$1,000,000 to a steamship company, with the leader of the House, who a few days ago sounded an alarm for the Treasury, the dolorous notes of which have scarcely died away, striking hands with Mr. Brooks, of New York, in favor of the measure, while Messrs. Butler and Wood joined their voices against the proposed "squandering of the people's money."

Mr. Garfield, who from upon all appropriations considered in his committee and reported in his bill, eloquently sustained and urged its passage, and Mr. Kerr as loudly denounced it. On the one hand, the great need of encouraging American commerce and the opening of vast commercial operations with China and Japan were dwelt upon; on the other, the interest of the people was advocated, and the building up of monopolies as vigorously decried. Each side was earnestly enlisted in the warfare and advancement of the workingman, and offered each his plan as the means for the people's money.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, for once drew away from the republican side of the House, and when he closed his eloquent appeal for aid to American commerce in the waters of the Pacific he was loudly cheered. In spite of the efforts of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to get a vote on the amendment, the committee rose, and another day or two will probably be spent in consideration of the subsidy question.

This is the entering wedge for the many subsidy schemes now before Congress, and if it is successful, the lobby companies will vigorously push things the rest of the session. The subsidy itself was made of great profit to the lobby and loss to the Treasury. The land grants have proved, if Congress can be induced to listen to the appeals of the Steamship Rings.

England and a Shipping Treaty—An English Emigrant-Carrier Law.

It is said in official circles that the efforts of the British government to induce the United States to enter into a shipping treaty are not likely to succeed. England has refused to be bound by any general maritime treaty up to this time, and now that she has gained the supremacy of the seas she seeks to perpetuate her power by the force of treaty obligations.

The British Foreign Office has transmitted to the State Department a copy of a bill to be introduced into Parliament under the navigation rules, improving somewhat the laws governing vessels engaged in transportation of immigrants to this country. The object in sending the bill is that it may be examined by the officials here and the parts pointed out which concern our navigation laws. This report having been prepared at the Treasury Department, the bill will be returned on Friday with the comments of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Robeson Investigation.

The House Select Committee to investigate the official conduct of the Secretary of the Navy proposes to meet to-morrow to devise ways and means of getting at a base of investigation. Present appearances indicate that the affair is to be a walk over for the Secretary.

Arrival of the Mormon Constitutional Delegation.

Ex-Congressman Pitch, formerly of Nevada and now of Utah; ex-Secretary Fuller, formerly a federal official in the Territory, and Elder George Q. Cannon, of the Mormon Church, have reached Washington for the purpose of submitting the constitution prepared for the proposed State of Deseret by the late convention at Salt Lake City. Mr. Pitch has an interesting story to tell of the legal and judicial vagaries of Judge McKean, who is here partly for the purpose of opposing the new movement of the Mormons in the direction of self-government, through a State organization.

ITALY AND GERMANY.

International Consultation Relative to Clerical Agencies.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Rome, March 13, 1872. The Opinion National hints that one of the objects of Prince Frederic Charles' visit here is to bring about a good understanding between Italy and Germany with reference to common action against the clerical parties in both countries.

WEST INDIES CABLE RATES.

Telegraphic Communication Through the West Indies with South America.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Havana, Cuba, March 13, 1872. The West India and Panama Telegraph Company announce a reduction in their general rates, which will hereafter be as follows:—From New York to Kingston \$7.50, gold, for ten words, with proportionate increase to Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadalupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Barbados, Trinidad, Demarara and Berbice. The line is open to all the points named, thus giving telegraphic communication through these islands with South America beyond the Orinoco River.

TERRIBLE PHENOMENON.

A Plain in Brazil Moved from Its Foundation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Lisbon, Portugal, March 13, 1872. The mail steamer Douro arrived to-day from Rio Janeiro the 22d ult.

A tremendous landslide occurred on the line of the Paulo Railroad. An inclined plane, miles in extent, moved from its foundations and buried the road for a long distance under earth and rock. It is believed that it would take two months to restore the road to working order.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 13, 1872. Consols closed at 92½ for money and 92½ for the account. The cotton market closed heavy. Middling uplands, 11½; middling Orleans, 11½. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 13, 1872. The cotton market closed heavy. Middling uplands, 11½; middling Orleans, 11½. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export.

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